DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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TO: SECSTATE WASHDC

FROM: AMEMBASSY BOGOTA

E.O. 11652: N/A
TAGS: SNAR CO
SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL - FY 1984 BUDGET SUBMISSION FOR COLOMBIA

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1. Section One - Country Summary Narrative

A. Country Goals:

(1) Overall FY 1984 Program Plans:

(A) The GOC has not yet decided to eradicate marihuana and coca with the use of herbicides but, for the purpose of planning a FY 1984 budget, the Embassy will assume that herbicidal eradication of drug-producing plants in Colombia will start before the end of FY 1983, by means of a bilateral project agreement.

(B) Customs is not included in this submission since that project will be terminated by the end of FY 1983.

(C) In due time, Colombia will have to participate in international narcotics control without external financial assistance. Accordingly, INC funds for Colombia should be applied only for the support of

Enclosures:
Estimating Methodology for FY 1984 Budget (1 copy)

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the GOC agency which will carry out long-term narcotics control, operating within its own budget. The Embassy's collective judgment, based on a decade of experience, is that the National Police is the only law enforcement organization in Colombia with a framework capable of supporting a sustained narcotics eradication and interdiction effort over the long term.

(D) Providing INC funds year after year to support the narcotics control activities of the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) has fragmented the USG's narcotics assistance effort and is institutionalizing a support role for the U.S. in Colombia. The OAG has never had an adequate budget, sufficient manpower, or an infrastructure capable of supporting even short-term narcotics control without continual external financial assistance. Furthermore, the Attorney General promised to increase the force strength of the OAG over three years ago, under the terms of a bilateral project agreement, but the number of agents assigned to the OAG's Antinarcotics Unit still remains the same today. The Embassy is not including the OAG in the budget submission for FY 1984.

(E) INC funds to support the narcotics control efforts of the National Police should continue over the short-term, but as soon as that organization moves toward financial independence, the USG's annual financial contributions should be scaled down accordingly.

(F) For the FY 1984 budget, INC funds in the amount of 10,000,000 USD will be required to support two bilateral narcotics project agreements with the National Police, plus program development and support costs (PD&S). Over 85 percent of the ten million dollars will be used to support herbicidal eradication. A six percent share of the budget will be devoted to narcotics interdiction aimed at stemming the flow of coca raw materials (paste/base) pouring across Colombia's southern borders, and locating and dismantling clandestine methaqualone-entabletting and cocaine-processing laboratories. The remaining seven percent will be for PD&S.

(2) Narcotics Environment:

(A) As the world's largest processor and distributor of cocaine, and the principal source country for marihuana, Colombia supplies more than 50 percent of the cocaine and cannabis consumed annually in the United States. While all marihuana emanating from Colombia is locally grown, most of the cocaine (hydrochloride) smuggled out of Colombia originally enters the country from Peru and Bolivia in the

paste or cocaine base. Even though a substantial
ca leaf is produced in Colombia, the cocaine
still depend on the coca derivatives from
ivia for the bulk of their illicit trade.

al modus operandi of the couriers (mules)
g cocaine to the U.S. entails the use of
irlines. Ships having ports of call on both
e U.S. are also used for smuggling cocaine.

g vessels of all types are employed by the
for smuggling marihuana to the U.S. The
and satellite" routine is the most common
muggling large amounts of marihuana out of
into the United States, with shipments of
100 metric tons. Private aircraft, flown
merican pilots, are also used extensively for
rihuana to the U.S.

alone powder illegally imported from Europe
entabletted in Colombia. Commercial airlines
essels are commonly employed for smuggling
aquilone tablets (Quaalude) to the U.S. in
dosage-unit shipments.

Problem: Narcotics traffickers in Colombia
ry resources unmatched by the combined U.S.
n Governments' budgets dedicated to bilateral
terdiction projects. Colombian traffickers
smuggling contraband of all types under the
thorities -- a practice which has existed for
nturies. They routinely buy off enforcement
d, when arrests are unavoidable, they either
employees to avoid prosecution, or pay off
effect an "escape". Because of these and other
cotics interdiction projects have not been
rict significantly the amount of marihuana and
reaching the U.S. from Colombia, despite
seizures of these drugs. Comment: The only
n is to destroy the illicit plants in the
e the traffickers get involved. In keeping
urse of action, one of the Embassy's major
initiatives is to press the GOC to shift
its narcotics control efforts from interdic-
dication. End comment.

ic Goal and Objectives: Since FY 1973 when
for narcotics control in Colombia began, the
n to reduce to the maximum extent possible
ic marihuana and other dangerous drugs reaching

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the U.S. from Colombia, while repressing the local production of illicit narcotics and disrupting the drug trafficking networks. This goal still applies today. Comment: The Embassy will fully support herbicidal eradication in Colombia and believes it to be in the best interests of the United States; however, it must be recognized that illicit crop eradication will not be a panacea for the entire scope of the narcotics problem in Colombia. Eliminating well-known, major cultivations of marihuana in the northeastern region of Colombia will be a telling blow against the traffickers in that area, but it will not remove the Llanos potential or prevent a shifting to myriad remote locations suitable for cultivating marihuana, which may prove to be more inaccessible and difficult to locate and destroy. With respect to the local production of coca, an eradication campaign will certainly reduce the amount of coca leaf produced in Colombia, but it will have no appreciable effect on the continual processing of out-of-country coca raw materials and the distribution of cocaine hydrochloride derived therefrom. Therefore, narcotics interdiction in Colombia must continue as an adjunct to the eradiction effort. End Comment. Three major objectives dealing with the progressive elimination of the vast amount of narcotics raw materials available to the traffickers in Colombia will be sought in two bilateral project agreements planned for FY 1984:

(A) Objective One: Destroy as much marihuana and coca in the fields as possible, by means of the aerial application of herbicides, in contemplation of reducing the amount of locally-produced cannabis and coca available to the traffickers, and disrupting the drug trafficking networks.

(B) Objective Two: Interdict the flow of coca derivatives streaming across Colombia's southern border from Peru and Bolivia, so that these illicit resources, which have been available to the traffickers in great quantity, will be significantly curtailed.

(C) Objective Three: Locate and dismantle the clandestine methaqualone-entabletting and cocaine-processing laboratories in order to minimize the amount of quaaludes and cocaine hydrochloride reaching the United States from Colombia.

5. Overview of General Program Plans for FY's 1985-1986: INC funds for Colombia for these fiscal years will be used to support the continuing narcotics eradication and interdiction activities of the National Police, bearing in mind

that the USG's financial contributions for these two years should be significantly reduced in comparison with the amounts contributed annually from FY 1980 through FY 1984.

B. Specific Projects and Major Objectives:

(1) National Police - Eradication: The following actions are assumed to have taken place prior to FY 1984:

(A) An eradication project agreement executed with the National Police for FY 1983.

(B) A base of operations at least partially completed near the principal marihuana growing areas in the vicinity of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.

(C) Five helicopters and one airplane procured with funds provided by the FY 1983 project agreement.

(D) Sufficient equipment and commodities in country to allow the aerial application of herbicides.

(2) Given the above assumptions, the following objectives will be sought during FY 1984:

(A) Objective One: Execute a FY 1984 eradication project agreement in the amount of 8,700,000 USD to support the efforts of the National Police to destroy marihuana and coca in Colombia by means of the aerial application of herbicides. Target date for the project agreement: July 31, 1983.

(B) Objective Two: Select six National Police personnel for helicopter pilot training. Comment: All training under the FY 1984 project agreement will be carried out in Colombia with the services of contract pilots and technicians. End comment These six personnel will complete training by June 30, 1984, and will be assigned to the Santa Marta Base to carry out aerial spraying operations by July 15, 1984.

(C) Objective Three: Six National Police personnel will receive helicopter repair and maintenance training by July 31, 1984. They will be assigned and functioning at the Santa Marta Base by August 15, 1984.

(D) Objective Four: Four more helicopters, supplementary spraying paraphernalia, additional communications equipment, and other essential commodities will be ordered under the FY 1984, further expansion of aerial spraying will be carried out, and the destruction of coca plants will be

included for the first time.

(E) Objective Five: The partially-completed base at Santa Marta will be finished and fully operational by August 31, 1984.

(F) Objective Six: Construction for a second base planned for Villavicencio will be commenced by May 31, 1984. The completion of this second base will take place sometime during FY 1985. Comment: Existing bases belonging to the National Police and the Colombian Armed Forces will be used as required, when properly authorized. Also, the National Police pilots and mechanics who will be trained and operational during FY 1984 will preclude the requirement for contract pilots and mechanics for FY 1985, except for those who will carry out additional training for National Police pilots and mechanics. End comment.

(3) National Police -- Interdiction: Comment: Colombia's southern border and its sea frontier along the Pacific Coast from Tumaco to Buenaventura are quite vulnerable to drug trafficking from Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia. Efforts to restrict the introduction of coca paste and cocaine base into Colombia from the south have been thwarted by the relatively small bulk of the contraband and the imposing expanse of the landscape and seacoast. Colombia's land border with Peru and Ecuador is almost 1,400 miles long, interspersed with jungles and a complex network of waterways that facilitate undetected drug smuggling by land, water, or air. Logistical support for drug interdiction along the southern border and the seacoast presents a formidable task. Unless adequate manpower and material resources are provided, interdiction efforts in this region of Colombia will not be effective. The National Police will have to furnish sufficient manpower to support security requirements, man checkpoints, collect intelligence, provide reaction forces, conduct drug investigations, and carry out interdiction operations. Coca raw materials (paste/base) entering Colombia from the south arrive by watercraft on the Amazon and other rivers, by boats and ships along the seacoast, by private and commercial vehicles along land routes, and by private and commercial aircraft. These raw materials eventually reach several of Colombia's principal cities where they are converted to cocaine hydrochloride and shipped to the United States and other international drug markets. Clandestine cocaine-processing laboratories and the illicit entabletting of methaqualone can be located through investigative efforts and the tracing of precursors used in the conversion process. Although this type of activity

requires less manpower and fewer commodities than interdiction operations, it demands more sophisticated training, particularly in the development of informants and the collection, analysis, and exploitation of intelligence. The F-2 (detectives) Branch of the National Police will be involved in narcotics investigations and will receive a modicum of USG monetary support. End Comment. The following actions are assumed to have taken place prior to FY 1984:

(A) A narcotics interdiction project agreement executed with the National Police for FY 1983, which focused chiefly on interdicting coca raw materials entering Colombia from the south, and procuring most of the commodities and equipment required to support that activity.

(B) A command headquarters established and functioning at Pasto, having a staff for administration, intelligence, operations, and logistics.

(C) Control points established and manned at the Leticia Airport; the riverports of Leticia and Atacuarí on the Amazon River; the Tarapacá Airport; the riverports of Yaguas, puerto Leguízamo, and Puerto Asís on the Putumayo River; Ipiáles on the land border with Ecuador; the Pasto Airport; and the seaports of Tumaco and Buenaventura on the Pacific Coast.

(4) Given the aforementioned assumptions, the following objectives will be sought during FY 1984:

(A) Objective One: Transact a FY 1984 interdiction project agreement with the National Police by September 30, 1983, and apply 600,000 USD to support police activities directed toward interdicting coca raw materials entering Colombia from the south, and detecting and dismantling clandestine cocaine-processing laboratories and places where methaqualone is illicitly entabletted.

(B) Objective Two: Train and equip sufficient National Police personnel to operate six mobile control points: two in the vicinity of Tarapacá which cover the roads proceeding from the Putumayo River; two which cover the land arteries and back roads from Ipiáles to Pasto; and two which encompass the roadways heading toward Pasto from the Tumaco area. Target Date: March 31, 1984.

(C) Objective Three: Train and equip sufficient National Police personnel to staff three intelligence offices, one

office each at Leticia, Ipiáles, and Tumaco. Target Date: March 31, 1984.

(D) Objective Four: Establish routine fluvial patrols on the Amazon River from Leticia to the junction of the Brazo Tigre River at Atacuarí, utilizing two special purpose 38-foot patrol boats acquired under the FY 1983 project agreement. Target date: June 30, 1984.

(E) Objective Five: Establish routine patrols on the Putumayo River for the purpose of assisting the interception of unauthorized aircraft and suspicious watercraft, utilizing one float-equipped helicopter acquired under the FY 1983 project agreement. The helicopter will be stationed at the Tarapacá Airport. Target date: June 30, 1984.

(F) Objective Six: Establish routine fluvial patrols on the Putumayo River to intercept suspicious watercraft from Puerto Leguízamo to El Refugio, utilizing a 38-foot patrol boat acquired under the FY 1983 project agreement. Target date: June 30, 1984.

(G) Objective Seven: Utilizing National Police mobile control personnel, establish procedures for setting up, whenever required, cut off points on the inland roads heading from the Putumayo River. Target date: May 31, 1984. Comment: Cut off points, also known as strategic fall-back positions, are established to intercept narcotics traffickers who are believed to be following a route which will lead past a certain point. For example, when intelligence reflects that a particular shipment of narcotics is destined for a general area, but the exact terminus is unknown, cut-off points can be set up at locations (land or water) where the trafficker is most likely to pass enroute to his destination. End comment.

(H) Objective Eight: Utilizing National Police mobile control personnel, establish procedures for positioning, whenever required, cut-off points on the roads emanating from Tumaco and Ipiáles, as in Objective Seven. Target date: June 30, 1984.

C. Resource Request Charts	($000)
(1) Project: National Police-Eradication	Funding
(A) Commodity Costs	5,250.0
(B) Other Costs	3,450.0

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		($000) Funding
(C)	Total Costs	8,700.0
(2)	Project: National Police-Interdiction	Funding
(A)	Commodity Costs	390.0
(B)	Training Costs	10.0
(C)	Other Costs	200.0
(D)	Total Costs	600.0
(3)	Project: Program Development and Support	Funding
(A)	American personnel salaries, allowances, travel	600.0
(B)	Foreign Service National personnel salaries, allowances, travel	43.7
(C)	Other Costs	56.0
(D)	Total Costs	700.0
(4)	Total Costs for FY 1984 Program	10,000.0

2. Section Two - Project Descriptions

A. Title: National Police - Eradication

(1) Activity Description: The National Police will carry out an eradication project which will focus primarily on the destruction of marihuana, with the destruction of coca as a second priority. Activities will include (A) the extensive destruction of marihuana in the fields by means of the aerial spraying of herbicides; (B) limited manual destruction of marihuana and coca; (C) security and reconnaissance flights; (D) herbicide processing; (E) aircraft maintenance; and (F) intensive in-country training conducted by contract pilots and technicians. The project's major objective will be to destroy as much marihuana on the ground as possible, with the intent to put marihuana traffickers out of business and reduce significantly the amount of marihuana smuggled to the U.S. from Colombia.

(2) Performance Measures: Indicators of achievement will include reports and other information which reflect (A) the

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quantity of marihuana destroyed compared with production figures; (B) a significant disruption of marihuana trafficking organizations in Colombia; and (C) a substantial decrease in the amount of marihuana reaching the United States from Colombia. These indicators may vary both in quantity and quality, depending on the level of USG resources applied to support the project, the degree of commitment on the part of the GOC, and the realization of the assumptions made for fiscal years 1982 and 1983.

(3) Accomplishments to Date: Aerial spraying of herbicides to destroy illicit drug-producing plants in Colombia has not commenced at the present time. The accomplishments to date concerning the efforts of the National Police are shown under Section 2-B, National Police - Interdiction

(4) Resource Requirements: In accordance with the assumptions listed in Section One, the following resources will be required for FY 1984:

(A) Commodities	($000) Funding
Helicopter, light, 2	1,125.0
Helicopter, medium, 2	3,710.0
Spray kit for light helicopter, 2	30.0
Refueling equipment, base, 1	10.0
Refueling equipment, portable, 2	12.0
Truck, tanker (fuel), 1	60.0
Water and herbicide equipment	15.0
Shop equipment and special tools, 1 lot	40.0
Protective clothing and accessories, 1 lot	5.0
Office equipment, up to	6.0
Communications equipment, w/spares, up to	12.0
Herbicides, up to	225.0
Total Commodities Cost	5,250.0

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(B) Other Costs	($000) Funding
Local construction of hangar and maintenance facilities	100.0
Operations and maintenance contract, including in-country training	1,800.0
Fuel, oil, and lubricants (POL)	300.0
Parts and supplies	750.0
Major maintenance fund for overhauls and major repairs	500.0
Total Other Costs	3,450.0
Total Resources Costs for Eradication	8,700.0

B. Title: National Police - Interdiction

(1) Activity Description: With the resources specified in Paragraph 4, below, the National Police will continue to carry out narcotics interdiction activities concentrated on disrupting the flow of coca derivatives entering Colombia from the south, and on tracking and dismantling clandestine cocaine-processing labs and facilities used for illegally entabletting methaqualone. Activities associated with narcotics interdiction will include (A) manning strategically-located control points; (B) furnishing narcotics-related intelligence; (C) providing reaction forces; (D) conducting drug investigations and dismantling clandestine cocaine labs; (E) positioning temporary cut-off points; (F) conducting surveillance on known or suspected narcotics traffickers; (G) performing fluvial and land patrols in the southern border area; (H) providing additional narcotics intelligence, interdiction and investigation training; (I) assigning more police personnel to reinforce those already assigned to posts in the southern border; and (K) providing needed vehicles, investigative equipment, and other commodities to assist the National Police in the accomplishment of the numerous objectives associated with narcotics interdiction, which are enumerated in Section One of this budget submission.

(2) Performance Measures: Indicators of achievement will include (A) police reports of increased narcotics seizures and arrests; (B) court records revealing more convictions

of major drug traffickers; and (C) reports and statistics reflecting a marked reduction in the amount of cocaine hydrochloride reaching the United States from Colombia.

(3) Accomplishments to Date: The following are the most recent accomplishments of the National Police for calendar year 1981: (A) 3,207 metric tons of marihuana seized/destroyed; (B) 328 kilos of cocaine hydrochloride confiscated; (C) 36 clandestine cocaine-processing laboratories dismantled; (D) 9.7 million dosage units of methaqualone seized; and (E) 736 persons arrested for narcotics offenses.

(4) Resource Requirements: In accordance with the assumptions listed in Section One, the following resources will be required for FY 1984:

(A) Commodities	($000) Funding
Vehicle, utility, lightweight, 4WD, w/spare parts, 20	270.0
Vision device, night, 10	15.2
Binoculars, 10x50, 100	16.0
Telephone scrambler set, 2	7.0
Drug testing kit, field, 100	3.5
Typewriter, manual, Spanish keyboard, 30	4.5
Cabinet, filing, metal, 5-drawer, 40	3.8
Radio transceiver, Porta-Mobile, with rechargeable battery and battery charger, 20	70.0
Total Commodities Cost	390.0

(B) Training	Funding
International Visitor Grant or Executive Observation Program, 1	10.0
Total Training Cost	10.00

(C) Other Costs	Funding
Local travel and perdiem	75.0

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	($000) Funding
In-country training costs, including local purchases, local production of didactic materials, contracts, and training items not contemplated in this budget	75.0
Miscellaneous expenses	50.0
Total Other Costs	200.0
Total Resources Costs for Interdiction	600.0

C. Title: Program Development and Support

(1) Activity Description: Utilizing the human and monetary resources contained in this budget submission, the Embassy will carry out the USG's obligations under two planned bilateral project agreements with the National Police. The number of personnel requested in this budget will be necessary to fulfill completely the USG's commitment under the planned agreements and provide the Embassy with sufficient expertise in administrative matters, narcotics program management, commodity control, commodity end-use monitoring, aviation management and systems design (hangars, maintenance, refueling, etc.) fumigation, contract negotiation, and training.

(2) Performance Measures: Indicators will include (A) the degree of implementation of the USG's responsibilities under the terms of the two planned agreements; (B) police reports indicating a significant increase in the amount of marihuana being destroyed in the fields and the quantity of coca derivatives being confiscated; (C) court records reflecting a meaningful increase in the number of major drug traffickers being convicted; and (D) statistics showing a marked reduction in the amount of marihuana and cocaine reaching the United States from Colombia. Item (D), above, is considered to be the "bottom line" for the USG's narcotics assistance program in Colombia.

(3) Accomplishments to Date: Not applicable.

(4) Resource Requirements: In accordance with Paragraph C-(1), above, the following resources will be required in FY 1984 for Program Development and Support:

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		($000)
(A)	American Personnel Costs	Funding
	Salaries, allowances and travel for two (2) direct-hire State Department employees	220.0
	One (1) Aviation Advisor, PSC	99.0
	Three (3) Narcotics Advisors, PSC	264.0
	Salary for one (1) American Secretary, contract	17.3
	Total Costs for American Personnel	600.3
(B)	Foreign Personnel Costs	Funding
	Salary and allowances for one (1) Administrative Specialist (logistics), FSN	15.5
	Salary and allowances for one (1) Accountant, FSN	13.2
	Salary and allowances for one (1) Senior Secretary, FSN	10.6
	Salary and allowances for one (1) Clerk, FSN	4.4
	Total Costs for Foreign Personnel	43.7
(C)	Other Costs	Funding
	Facility operation and utilities	41.0
	Vehicle maintenance and POL	5.0
	Miscellaneous expenses	10.0
	Total Other Costs	56.0
	Total Costs for Program Development and Support	700.0

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ESTIMATING METHODOLOGY FOR FY 1984 BUDGET

1. HELICOPTERS, VEHICLES, COMMO EQUIPMENT, AND OTHER COMMODITIES:

Current list price plus 15% plus 15%.

Example: One medium helicopter (Bell 212) has a current list price of $1,400,000. $1,400,000 + 15% = $1,610,000
$1,610,000 + 15% = $1,851,000 ($1,855,000)

2. ANNUAL SALARY FOR DIRECT-HIRE STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES:

Add two step increases and two cost-of-living increases to the employees current annual salary.

Example: FS-1/Step 3 = $49,528 current annual salary

Salary	Step Increase	(Estimated 5%) COL Increase
$49,528	$51,014 (Jul 1982)	$53,565 (Oct 1982)
$53,565	$55,172 (Jul 1982)	$57,930 (Oct 1983)
		($57,900)

3. PERSONAL SERVICES CONTRACTS:

Rule-of-thumb for planning purposes is to add 120% to the contractor's annual base salary.

Example: Narcotics Advisor = $40,000 + 120% = $88,000

4. FOREIGN PERSONNEL SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES:

Current salary and allowances plus 10% plus 10%.

Example: $12,800 + 10% = $14,080 + 10% = $15,488 ($15,500)

5. AMERICAN SECRETARY - Post dependent with a contract for salary only. Add 20% to current annual salary.

Example: $14,400 + 20% = $17,280 ($17,300)

6. BREAKDOWN OF ALLOWANCES FOR DIRECT-HIRE AMERICANS:

a.	LQA (Government lease)	$16,000
b.	TLA	3,000
c.	Education Allowance (2 children in school)	5,000
d.	R&R (for 4 persons)	3,000
e.	Home Leave, travel and freight costs	10,500
f.	Official travel and per diem	3,000
	Total Allowances:	$42,500

7. TOTAL COST FOR DIRECT-HIRE STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES:

Add 20% (proposed) post differential to annual salary, plus allowances of $42,500.

Example: $57,900 + 20% = $69,480 + $42,500 = $111,980 ($112,000)

8. FACILITY OPERATION AND UTILITIES:

Add 15% to current costs.

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Example:	Rental Cost	$19,000
	Administrative Fee	1,500
	Utilities	3,000
	Telephone	9,500
	Cleaning	2,500
	Total Rental Costs:	$35,500

$35,500 + 15% = $40,825 ($41,000)

W O R K S H E E T S

	Program Development and Support	(In US Dollars)
1.	Direct-hire State Department employee, 1	112,000
2.	Direct-hire State Department employee, 1	108,000
3.	American Secretary, Salary Contract, 1	17,300
4.	Aviation Advisor, PSC, 1	99,000
5.	Narcotics Advisor, PSC, 3 ($88,000 each)	264,000
6.	Administrative Specialist (logistics), FSN, 1	15,500
7.	Senior Secretary, FSN, 1	10,600
8.	Clerk, FSN, 1	4,400
9.	Accountant, FSN, 1	13,200
10.	Facility Operation and Utilitie	4[illegible],000
11.	Vehicle Maintenance and POL	5,000
12.	Miscellaneous Expenses	10,000

	Eradication	
1.	Helicopter, light, each	562,500
2.	Helicopter, medium, each	1,855,000
3.	Spray kit for light helicopter, w/spares, each	15,000
4.	Refueling equipment, base, w/spares, each	10,000
5.	Refueling equipment, portable, w/spares, each	6,000
6.	Truck, tanker (fuel), w/spares, each	60,000

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	Eradication (continued from Page 2)	(In US Dollars)
7.	Water and herbicide equipment, w/spares, each	15,000
8.	Shop equipment and special tools, 1 lot	40,000
9.	Protective clothing and accessories, 1 lot	5,000
10.	Office equipment, up to	6,000
11.	Communications equipment, w/spares, up to	12,000
12.	Herbicides, up to	225,000
13.	Local construction of hangar and maintenance facilities	100 000
14.	Operations and maintenance contract (training included)	1,800,000
15.	Fuel, oil and lubricants (POL)	300,000
16.	Major maintenance fund	500,000
17.	Parts and supplies	750,000
	Interdiction	
1.	Vehicle, utility, lightweight, 4WD, w/spares, each	13,500
2.	Vision device, night, each	1,500
3.	Binoculars, 10x50, each	150
4.	Black light kit, each	125
5.	Telephone scrambler set, each	3,500
6.	Drug testing kit, field, each	35
7.	Typewriter, manual, Spanish keyboard, each	150
8.	Cabinte, filing, metal, 5-drawer, each	95
9.	Radio, transceiver, Porta-Mobile, w/rechargeable battery and battery charger, each	3,500
10.	International Visitor Grant or Executive Observation Program, each	10,000
11.	Local travel and per diem	75,000
12.	In-country training costs, including local purchases, local production of didactic materials, contracts, and training items not contemplated in this budget	75,000
13.	Miscellaneous Expenses	50,000